

# Quaker RANGES

There's half a century's experience and practical improvements in the new Quaker Ranges that we are selling so fast this season

The more you know about a Quaker Range—the more you'll want to own one.

THE C. W. AVERILL COMPANY  
BARRE, VERMONT

## Topics of the Home and Household.

When a vegetable has lost its firmness, soak it in very cold water until it is crisp and plump.

When frosting is apt to run on a cake, sift over pulverized sugar before putting on the frosting.

Dip your knife in boiling water, and you will be able to cut the thinnest slice of bread from a fresh loaf.—Mothers' Magazine.

An easy way to clean brass is to wet a flannel with warm water, rub kitchen soap upon it, dip it in powdered borax and rub the brass articles with it, says the Mothers' Magazine. After putting on a generous coat of the mixture, rub vigorously with a clean, dry piece of flannel.

Precipitated chalk is excellent for cleaning tarnished silver. Place a little in a saucupan and add just enough liquid ammonia to moisten it. Rub this lightly over the silver, and the stains will quickly disappear, says the San Francisco Examiner. Then wash in hot soda, dry carefully, and polish with a clean chamois leather.

**Spring Colors.**  
"Palm beach" is somewhat similar to "sand" color, except that it contains greenish gray tones.  
"Delaware peach" is a salmon pink.  
"Newport tan" is enlivened by a tint of pink.  
"Tapestry" reminds one of old rose.  
"Oregon green" may be mistaken for

## GRANDMOTHER KNEW

There Was Nothing So Good for Congestion and Colds as Mustard

But the old-fashioned mustard-plaster burned and blistered while it acted. You can now get the relief and help that mustard plasters gave, without the plaster and without the blister.

MUSTEROLE does it. It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. It is scientifically prepared, so that it works wonders, and yet does not blister the tenderest skin.

Just massage MUSTEROLE in with the finger-tips gently. See how quickly it brings relief—how speedily the pain disappears.

And there is nothing like MUSTEROLE for Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, Croup, Sore Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Headache, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chills, Frosted Feet, Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50. Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.



Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—

**Beecham's Pills**

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

## MINNESOTA ON ROCKS

All of the 479 Persons Who Were on Board Are Safe

JAPANESE CRUISER BRINGS FIRST AID

A Hole 120 Feet Long Was Ripped in Her Hull

Kobe, Japan, April 13.—The American steamer Minnesota, plying between Japanese ports and Seattle, struck a rock at 9:30 o'clock Sunday night off Iwajima, near the southwestern entrance to the Inland sea. In a wireless message Captain Garlick has asked for a salvage steamer. He says all the passengers and crew are safe. The Minnesota sailed from Nagasaki Sunday morning, bound for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle. She passed through the Straits of Shimonoseki safely and was in the Inland sea when the accident occurred.

A Japanese newspaper has received a despatch from Manila saying that Mrs. Francis B. Harrison, wife of the governor-general of the Philippine islands, with two children, was on board the Minnesota at the time of the accident. Mrs. Harrison was accompanied by Captain Archibald F. Commiskey, military aide to Governor Harrison. Friends of the Harrisons in Japan say Mrs. Harrison and the children planned to sail on the Minnesota from Manila to spend the spring in Japan.

It is believed the Minnesota can be floated, but beyond the fact that one of her holds was pierced by the rock, the amount of damage is not known. A steamer, the name of which is not known, responded promptly to radiograms for aid. This probably is the vessel which took off the passengers and mail and conveyed them to Shimonoseki. The number of passengers on board the Minnesota is not known here definitely. They had just finished dinner when the crash came. A salvage steamer, with a tender and divers, has been sent from Moji and will reach the scene of the wreck to-day.

The Minnesota on her outward trip left Seattle Feb. 8 for Yokohama, where she arrived Feb. 22. She was at Nagasaki March 3, Hong Kong March 11, and she sailed from Manila on her return trip April 4. The Minnesota has run aground in Japanese waters on two other occasions but was floated without damage and proceeded on her way. One of these occasions was on Nov. 23, 1913, when the vessel ran on a sandbank in the Straits of Shimonoseki while trying to avoid collision with a sailing vessel. When launched at New London in April, 1903, the Minnesota, 630 feet long, was the largest steamship ever built in an American yard and the superior of any vessel afloat in carrying capacity. The Minnesota, which is a sister ship to the Dakota, cost about \$2,500,000. The vessel was built primarily for a cargo carrier. It is not as long as many of the latest Atlantic liners, but is much wider and deeper. It is capable of carrying a cargo that would fill a railroad train seven or eight times.

### Why Send Your Laundry on Monday Only?

In the April American Magazine Ida M. Tarbell writes another article in her "Business Rules" series entitled, "The Golden Rule in Business." This month's article has to do principally with the laundry. In the course of the article Miss Tarbell takes up the case of a laundry in Brooklyn which has instituted a reform among its customers. Following is an extract from the account of what this laundry has done:

"Take the public's reluctance to giving out laundry on any day but Monday. The Pilgrim laundry has overcome that by educating its public to have a portion of its linen ready for collection on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The result is that work can begin in the laundry bright and early Monday morning."

"By what persuasive arguments and long patience they succeeded in educating four thousand customers to this revolutionary practice, I do not know. That they sent out notices; that their salesmen, with all the enthusiasm of youth, harangued their customers that they had a duty in this matter, and that it was altogether inconsistent for them to denounce at their clubs the wickedness of laundriesmen if they were not willing to take the extra trouble of changing their day for delivering their clothes, is certain."

"The point is that they educated the women, and that to-day the Pilgrim laundry gathers and delivers its work every day of the week. Each customer knows not only the day, but the exact hour at which the wagon will call for her clothes."

**Answered.**  
Inquisitive Inhabited.—Father, what is the difference between a fort and a fortress?

Prof. Digges.—Fortress, my son, is feminine, so called because nobody ever knows just how to take it.—Puck.

**How to Dry Clean SUITS and DRESSES**

You know how spots and stains will get on your clothes and ruin them. You know how difficult it is to get them clean. You know how much trouble and expense it costs to have them cleaned. You know how much time and money you waste in going to the cleaners. You know how much trouble and expense it costs to have them cleaned. You know how much time and money you waste in going to the cleaners.

**Putnam Dry-Cleaner.** Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City. Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City. Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City.

**Putnam Dry-Cleaner.** Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City. Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City. Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City.

**Putnam Dry-Cleaner.** Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City. Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City. Putnam Dry-Cleaner, 100 West 10th St., New York City.



BLUE ANDALUSIANS.

An Ornamental and Useful Bird.

The Blue Andalusian offers to the poultry enthusiast many good qualities. In the first place, to a thorough American patriot one of the most striking points to be noticed at once (as a well-known poultryman points out) is the fact that this bird carries the American colors, red in the comb and wattles, white in the earlobes, and blue in the plumage. Intermediate in size between the Leghorns and Minorcas, the Blue Andalusian is also a graceful and symmetrical bird, possessing both beauty of form and color.

To the average poultry-keeper, however, "handsome is as handsome does," and a bird must have some practical qualities in addition to its beauty of form and plumage in order to fully recommend it. But it is in just such qualities that the Andalusian is especially strong, for it is an excellent layer of large chalk-white eggs (so much in demand in many of the leading markets), and in one of the recent laying competitions a pen of fine Andalusian pullets laid 810 eggs, an average for the year of 162 eggs each, which was considerably above the general average of the 500 competing birds.

**Form and Plumage.**  
The typical Blue Andalusian somewhat resembles the Minorca in type, although much smaller in size. The standard weight of the former being Cocks, 6 pounds; hens, 5 pounds; cockerels, 5 pounds; pullets, 4 pounds; while the weight of the latter is Cocks, 9 pounds; hens, 7½ pounds; cockerels, 7½ pounds, and pullets, 6½ pounds. In coloring, the Andalusian has no superior; the hackles, wingbooms, saddle, sickles, and tail-coverts of the male are a lustrous bluish-black, the rest of the plumage in both sexes is a clear, medium shade of slaty blue, each separate feather being laced with a darker shade. The beak of both male and female is horn color, the eye bay, earlobe white, and shanks and toes a leaden blue.

The enthusiast who goes in especially for this breed may experience a little difficulty in breeding them entirely true to color, as a certain proportion of the plumage is a few specks either black or white. The purchaser of eggs or setting, therefore, should bear this in mind, and not blame the breeder from whom the eggs were bought, for the off-colored birds will be just as good for laying purposes as the others.

The origin of this remarkable breed has always been somewhat obscure, although the weight of evidence would indicate that its original home was Spain. The question whether the Andalusian was a distinct breed or originated from crossbreeding of black and white fowls will never be settled probably to the satisfaction of everybody. But certainly the bird as we know it to-day is the result of years of painstaking breeding by English fanciers, and to them belongs the whole credit. It was in 1851 that the Andalusian made its first appearance in England, a few specimens having been purchased of a ship touching at Portsmouth. That these birds were like their descendants in uniformity of type is not to be supposed, but it is said they were strong in the beautiful blue color which is so much admired to-day. The reason they are recommended so highly is, of course, their prime laying ability, and therefore any poultry enthusiast is safe in owning a pen.

**New Invention Rescues Ocean Catastrophes Like the "Titanic" Impossible.**  
In the April American Magazine Cleveland Moffett reports a remarkable new invention. It is a submarine sounding apparatus which, attached to vessels on the water line, sends signals through the water, thus warning ships of the presence of other ships, icebergs, rocks, and so on. These signals, under water, travel more swiftly than they could through the air since sound moves through the water at the rate of 4,600 feet a second, while through the air it moves at the rate of only 1,100 feet a second. All seafaring men know the untold worth of sound warnings sent through the air from steam whistles. These warnings are often unheard, even at a very short distance, owing to adverse wind conditions, or to disconcerting "holes in the air," or to unfavorable reflections or skipings of the sound from the water's surface. On the future of this invention the author says in part:

"Coming to the general future of this invention, its many advantages insure its wide adoption on vessels of all sorts. In fog and darkness of the night every ship will sound its code letter two or three times a minute, thus revealing its identity to other ships miles away. And the location and distance by the automatic swing of an electric needle mounted beside the compass—the greater the swing on a graduated dial, the less the distance. This means no more collisions like that of the St. Lawrence, when the 'Empress of Ireland' went down. The 'Empress of Ireland' would have been taken that night to the other ship, listening to her signals and steering accordingly, if they had both carried water wireless oscillators."

"As to icebergs, the same method in some safety, since it indicates distance and direction. The 'Titanic' would have known (by an electric indicator) the precise direction and distance of that tragic iceberg while she was still three miles from danger. As to the perils of shallow waters, it is plain that a fleet of water-borne stations, placed at intervals, or light-houses and bell buoys are placed and sounding forth water wireless oscillators at brief intervals in bad weather or at night would create a continuously sounding zone of safety, reducing ten or twenty miles out to sea, and making it practically impossible for vessels to drive upon the rocks."

## PRES. WILSON DELAYS TRIP

He Will Not Go with Secretary Daniels to San Francisco

VISIT DEPENDS ON FOREIGN SITUATION

He Will Speak in Philadelphia on May 10

Washington, April 13.—President Wilson has decided definitely not to accompany Secretary Daniels on his contemplated trip through the Panama canal to San Francisco in July. It was said at the White House yesterday that the Panama-Pacific exposition was dependent on the condition of the international situation.

The president yesterday accepted an invitation to speak in Philadelphia May 10 before a large group of new American citizens. He was much impressed with the idea of holding a meeting to impress American ideals on foreigners who have recently become American citizens.

An invitation to speak at Independence hall, Philadelphia, on July 4 has been declined. Mr. Wilson delivered an address there last Independence day and Philadelphia had hoped to make the occasion an annual affair.

The president, it was said, at the White House, will attend the annual luncheon of the Associated Press in New York on April 20, if public business permits.

**COLOR AND MOISTURE.**  
There is a Good Reason Why Vegetation is Mostly Green.

Doubtless many have wondered why the vegetation of the earth is mostly green. That is, not what makes it green, but why it is that color instead of blue or red or purple.

Moisture, it has been found, will be collected by the green foliage in proper quantities while foliage of other colors will not be properly nourished by the dew and moisture from earth and atmosphere.

A rather curious experiment proves this. Paint a piece of glass yellow, another green and one red and one black and place all these painted pieces of glass out in the open air over night during a summer or autumn night.

When examined early the following morning it will be found that the yellow piece will be very wet and the red and black pieces will be dry.

This is proof that yellow foliage would collect too much dampness, and the red and black would gather none. Green, which collects the medium amount of moisture, seems to be the color best adapted to the conditions existing throughout the earth.

Yellow foliage has been known to damp off and decay under the same conditions that makes green foliage thrive.

A few yellow leaved plants are grown under considerable difficulty under ordinary weather conditions.—New York American.

**Looked Bad For Papa.**  
William's uncle was a very fat, fine looking man, while his father was very small. William admired his uncle and wished to grow up like him. One day he said to his mother:

"Mama, how did uncle grow so big and tall?"

His mother said, "Well, when uncle was a small boy he was always a very good boy and tried to do what was right at all times, so God let him grow up big and tall."

William thought this over seriously for a few minutes, then said, "Mama, what kind of a boy was papa?"—Pittsburgh Post.

**There's Room at the Top.**  
He entered the barber shop, sat himself down, resigned to his fate. The barber shaved him.

"Shampoo, sir?" asked the tensorialist.

"No," replied the man, gazing at his bald dome in the reflective mirror; "shine."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Ever Experience It?**  
Hokus—I feel like the oldest person in the world. Pokus—What are you talking about? You're not a day over thirty-five. Hokus—Yes, but I've just been listening to a sixteen-year-old boy tell about the things he used to do when he was a kid.—Life.

**Strikes a Snap.**  
"Do you subscribe to the old theory that the criminal always returns to the scene of the crime?"

"Not always," replied the sure enough detective. "Sometimes the extradition papers won't hold."—Kansas City Journal.

**Revenge is the subject pleasure of an object mind.—Jevons.**

**BILE AND BILIOUSNESS**  
Coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, indigestion, headache, lack of appetite, constipation, and a feeling of fatigue are effects of excessive secretion of bile.

This condition localizes biliousness and points directly to the need of something to regulate the liver. For this purpose Pinkettes, the new laxative, are greatly superior to old-fashioned liver medicines which over-stimulate the liver and, when their use is stopped, leave it more torpid than before. Pinkettes are tiny, sugar-coated granules that do not upset the stomach or cause griping.

Write the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for free sample or get a full-size 25-cent bottle of Pinkettes from your own druggist.

## SICK SKINS MADE WELL BY RESINOL

No matter how long you have been tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, raw or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that soothing, antiseptic Resinol Ointment on the sores. The suffering usually stops right there!

Healing begins that very minute, and in almost every case your skin gets well so quickly you feel ashamed of the money you threw away on tedious, useless treatments.

Resinol Ointment is not an experiment. It is a doctor's prescription which proved so wonderfully successful for skin troubles that it has been used by other doctors all over the country for twenty years. No other treatment for the skin now before the public can show such a record of professional approval. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment (50c. and \$1.00), and Resinol Soap (25c.). They do wonders for pimples, blackheads, dandruff and chafings, and are a comfort to skin-tortured babies.

**WORDS IN THE MAKING.**

Our Language Grows by Terms Created to Fit the Occasion.

Language can be made in the library, no doubt, and in the laboratory also, but it is most often and most effectively created in the workshop and in the market place, where the imaginative energy of our race expresses itself spontaneously in swift creating the lacking term in response to the unexpected demand. Nothing could be better, each in its own day, than picturesque vocabularies like scare head and loan shark, windjammer and hen minded, all of them American contributions to the English language and all of them examples of the purest English. Hen minded is an adjective devised by Mr. Howells to describe those women who are so common in all walks of life and who are made up of only one aim at a time and of manifold anxieties at all times. Scare head and loan shark are the products of the newspaper office, while windjammer was put together by some down east sailor man, inheritor of the word forming gift of his island ancestors who helped to harry the armada. "Windjammer," remarked Professor Gildersleeve, trained by his intimate knowledge of Greek to appreciate verbal vigor as well as verbal delicacy—"windjammer is a fine word, I grant, and so is every Anglo-Saxon compound that grows and is not made."

But all new words are not of necessity good words. Ben Jonson, who was himself a frequent maker of new words, displayed his shrewdness when he declared that "custom is the most certain mistress of language as the publicke stamp makes the current money," adding as a caution, "But we must not be too frequent with the mint, every day coining."—Brander Matthews in Harper's Magazine.

**RUSSIA'S MIGHTY RIVER.**  
The Sluggish Volga is Three Times as Long as the Rhine.

In Russia the rivers are large and sluggish, owing to their great length and slight fall. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It is 2,300 miles in length—that is, three times as long as the Rhine—yet its total fall is only a little over 800 feet.

The great bogs in the Valdai hills, where it takes its rise, are only 750 feet above sea level, while Astrakhan, at the mouth, is sixty-five feet below the level of the sea.

The Russian fondly speaks and sings of it as "Matushka Volga," or "Little Mother Volga." In gratitude, no doubt, for the bounteous supply of fish, caviar and game, as well as comforts and pleasures afforded by this historic stream, which plays so important a part in the economic life of the nation.

The products of Asia and Europe are carried on its waters; the two thousand odd river steamers are always busy, and the huge rafts, consisting of ten or thousands of logs, being floated or pulled down the stream, represent a small portion of the riches of Russia's inexhaustible forest lands.—New York Telegram.

**Where Women Swim Best.**  
"The Korean women are the best swimmers in the world," said a life guard. "The Korean pearl diving is in their hands. They swim—they don't boat—they swim out to the pearl fisheries of Quelpart, lugging baskets with them. After this swim of half an hour they dive down fifty feet and fetch up queer one shelled pearl oysters as big as babies. They dive till their baskets are full—the baskets are corked to keep them afloat—and after three or four hours' work they swim back home with their catch. The big one shelled oysters are valuable as pearls and as food too. A half dozen Koreans will sit down to an oyster as easily as you or I sit down to a broiled lobster."

**Optimist and Pessimist.**  
In a contest in the Woman's Home Companion the first prize for the definition of pessimist went to Miss D. McKelvey of Colorado, who wrote: "A pessimist is a man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing." The first prize for the definition of optimist went to Mrs. L. K. Carter of Pennsylvania. Her definition follows: "An optimist is one who thinks the high cost of living is worth the price."

**Discussion Suspended.**  
"What because of that good roads movement that seemed to be going so strong out this way?"

"It sort of died out. The mud got so deep that we couldn't do the traveling necessary to attend the meetings."—Washington Star.

**The Only Way.**  
"Jones has figured out a scheme to avoid paying real estate tax."

"Let's have it."

"Well, the property,"—Brooklyn Eagle.

## The Ideal and The Practical

By EDITH V. ROSS

Wickersham was a literary genius, but an undiscovered genius. There are geniuses whose work any one may recognize as something that appeals to him strongly, but he would not stop to ask why. Even such a gift may be a long while in securing recognition, and the chances seem to be largely in favor of its never attaining it. The public is the final judge in such matters, and the public is often slow in making a decision.

When Wickersham first began to write he was told that he must write something original. This was exactly what he was fitted to do, and he did it. He was disappointed in the result. Those who had advised him to produce original matter forgot to remind him that he must educate a clientele to appreciate the novelty. Meanwhile the literary space in the periodicals and other mediums was occupied by the commonplace.

Then Wickersham was told that what publishers wanted was something on a subject which the people were discussing. It was explained to him that advertisement was essential, and a work on such a subject was largely self advertised. So Wickersham chose a theme that was uppermost in the minds of the public and treated it in an original fashion. Again he was disappointed. He could not find a publisher. Why? "My dear fellow," explained an editor, "you lean to one side of the question. Your work will offend every one on the other side." Another said, "You are constantly lying over the heads of the people."

Wickersham was in despair. All his instructions had come to naught. Then when his failure was complete he had no more sense than to get married. His wife was as pretty as a peach, very practical and had the faculty of making herself liked. When she married Wickersham he had had for months a book on the stands the publication for which he had paid. There was no sale for "The Wanderer," and the copies which were beginning to get soiled were being returned to the publisher.

"I think I will try to do something with that book to get it introduced," said Mrs. Wickersham to her husband. "Have you read it?"

"Read it? No. It wouldn't do any good for me to read it. What is wanted is to sell it."

Mrs. Wickersham had an intimate friend, Mrs. Singleton, who was at the head of the literary department of a women's club. She took the book to this lady, asked her as a favor to read it and recommend it to her friends. Mrs. Singleton happened to be one calculated to appreciate Wickersham's genius. She did more than recommend the book to her friends; she delivered a lecture on it one afternoon in the clubhouse. Anything Mrs. Singleton said about a book was not disputable among the members of the club.

Presently there sprang up a demand for "The Wanderer." This demand occurred in the city where Mrs. Singleton reigned as literary queen. A few of the women who read it appreciated it, but it mattered not to those who failed to do so, for since Mrs. Singleton had put her stamp on it none of the others would dare condemn it, for they would thereby condemn themselves for lack of appreciation. The calls for "The Wanderer" at the stands increased, and presently a new edition was necessary to supply the demand.

One morning Wickersham woke up to find himself famous. Mrs. Wickersham was famous, too, not only for being the wife of a famous man, but because she was the first to discover his genius. Mrs. Singleton being the second person. Mrs. Wickersham bore her honors modestly. She did not take the trouble to read her husband's book, for she would no more understand it after the public had put its stamp of approval on it than before. There was no necessity for her to read it. When persons congratulated her on her husband's success and her own discernment of his genius she looked modest and said nothing. What is there for a person to say when complimented? Anything said is calculated to do harm rather than good. Mrs. Wickersham stood pat. Among the many persons who congratulated her there was not one who knew that she had never read a word of her husband's book.

Mrs. Wickersham got out all her husband's unpublished manuscripts and offered them to publishers. They were snapped up greedily. A taste for Wickersham's work was gradually growing upon the public, and the sale of his books increased proportionately. Meanwhile he wrote a new one and one day informed his wife that he had given it to a publisher for publication.

"At what royalty?" asked the lady.

"Royalty? I don't know. I suppose the usual royalty."

"Albert," his wife exclaimed, "you are the stupidest man in America!"

Then she visited the publisher in question and returned with a contract to pay her husband double the usual royalty.

Wickersham remained famous for a time. Then his fame began to wane. Some said he had written himself out. Others declared that it had been a mistake to consider him a genius at all. This doesn't matter to his wife, since she is cutting the coupons off the bonds she bought with the money reaped when her husband was a star, and it makes no difference to her now that his star has set.

**HAIR COMING OUT?**  
Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Bandoline at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After a few applications, the hair stops coming out, and you can't find any dandruff.—Adv.